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TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Welcome to the President, Not His League.

Coming to his country's and as well the world's greatest centre of population to-day, President Wilson may feel assured of a welcome unaffectedly cordial. Many as are the elements which go to make up our community, different as they are one from another, in their thoughts, their habits, even their speech, they will all receive him with deep respect and unbounded interest. They will range themselves by the hundreds of thousands to catch a glimpse of his motor car whirling through the streets. Outside of the opera house where he is to speak they will press in suffocating masses. Inside their resounding cheers will fill the spaces to the dome.

Without reference to political lines. racial strains, religious beliefs or international opinions, the people of New York will greet him with a very thunder of welcome as their President-the nation's Chief Magistrate.

But Mr. Wilson will make no mistake if he uses his quick perception. subtle instinct and keen intellect to sense and see in the outpouring and the clamor of our people the distinction between greeting their Chief Magistrate and indorsing his League of Nations plan. Because of, but not at all in behalf of, his passionately parnest championship of his League document, the people of New York will be fired with a hotter curiosity than usual to behold and to hear him. Without grossly deceiving himself be cannot think that the crowds and the noise are for his new doctrine, strange to us as individuals and repugnant to our nationalism.

Mr. Wilson can do himself and his -no truer service than to perceive and admit that, whatever welcome the form in which it is offered to us by our entry into the war in 1917.

The American people last November meaning of the national voice of surely and consistently. America he himself could be left in son his White House, that he might tcy and practice in foreign affairs.

In his letter to President Wilson ishes a pretentious structure of misbeen called "political prisoners," and be paid. The balance of trade was under which all public service cor the attempt has been made to transform them into martyrs for free ing worse for us. speech, free conscience, or freedom generally. They are not "political Attorney-General says:

tenced for a violation of this statute for mere expression of opinion

"All of them have been convicted

"The statute under which they a class, these defendants are 'political prisoners' is one which cannot be sustained.

"I cannot recommend an indis-criminate pardon of these persons."

clemency may be extended to the con- the Republicans should return to the victed persons with propriety, either legislative department. because of the circumstances of their Outside of their tariff legislation participation in the misdeeds of which the Democrats have failed utterly to usual severity of the sentences im- Congress. Their tenure of authority posed on them. With this in mind, in the House has been longer by two the Department of Justice has been years than that they enjoyed when reviewing the effects produced by the CARLISLE was Speaker of the Fortyenforcement of the law, and when eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Conever commutation or pardon is in or- gresses, and four years longer than der it will be recommended. But the that they had when Caisp was the Attorney-General holds that "in most | Speaker in the Fifty-second and Fiftycases of conviction substantial justice third Congresses. But in the eight was done defendants by the conduct years during which CHAMP CLARK of the trial, the character of the evi- has presided in the House, including dence and the sentences imposed."

No American wants injustice to go Sepate, there has been an absence of uncorrected, but no American wants leadership such as no other period of to have a man or woman who tried the country's history shows. House to stab a soldier in the back go un- and Senate alike have hung with a punished. A general amnesty to pris- dependence as pathetic as it was disoners under the esplonage act would quieting on the initiative of the Exencourage traitors in the future and ecutive. The inspiration for legislabe unfair to those who have done tion has not come from party policy their duty in the past. The selection or party principle, but from the White for reduction of sentences of those House. Democratic political convicwho have been sufficiently punished tions have been improvised in the ofwill exactly meet the requirements of fice of the Chief Executive; the party the matter.

Good Riddance.

Democratic control of the legislative department of the United States Government ended with the expira tion of the Sixty-fifth Congress at midnight. It survived for four months its formal repudiation and condemnation by the electors at the polls in November, and not one act of the majority in the final session caused a single voter who cast his ballot egainst it last fall to regret his conduct. The Democratic party in the last hours of its power showed itself as incompetent, extravagant and unworthy of public confidence as it did in the first months of its authority. eration to investigate and report or

During eight years, in which four Congresses have been elected, the Democrats have had a majority in the House. They defeated the Republicans in the elections of 1910, but of paying; third, on the method, the the Senate remained Republican. In form and the time within which pay-1912 the Democrats captured it also, so that since the Sixty-third Congress was convened on April 7, 1913, the Democratic party has been absolute in Washington.

The first thing the Democratic majorities did was to pass a tariff law 000,000,000, that crippled American industry. The panic of 1907 had been followed by revival of trade in 1909, checked in 1910, and 1911 was a year of caution in financial operations. The year 1912 up to the last quarter was marked by good crops, the largest production of pig iron in the country's history, large on the second point that we shall hear railroad earnings, great building op- what the enemy actually is "capable erations, a 16 per cent. increase in our foreign trade over 1911. But the victory in 1912 of the Democrats aroused distrust, which their subsequent political and economic measures abundantly justified. The winter of 1913-14 was a hard times winter, with the hesitancy and alarm of industry and commerce reflected the war. Turkey filed months ago of legislative psychology. in the diminished pay envelopes of

American workers. What the outcome of this situation would have been had the world remained at peace is not worth speculation. The war came in 1914 and upset all calculations. The stock exchanges closed, the South demanded International cause-now the first of that everybody should buy a bale of his mind and the dearest of his heart cotton to save it from ruin, and all enterprise received a violent check. this city and this country give him as ders began to come from the bellig- but it is hard to collect. If every their President, he fails to command erent Powers, and business revived piece of wealth in the United States their support and confidence as the under those unwholesome conditions was put on the auction block—and so chief, one might almost say sole, which persisted until the armistice was separately and secretly that there

During all the period from August, thing-land, buildings, railroads. 1914, on, the Underwood law was in stock, implements, metals, manufacvoted to take away from Mr. Wilson operation, but its effects were modi-tures and farm products-would his Congress because they did not fied by the extraordinary situation in amount to this huge figure. It would approve its policy and practice in Europe and the war legislation en- take all the farms of America six domestic affairs. This paper for one acted by the United States. Previous years to produce stuff worth that answers that the banner of Chater is has no doubt, we believe if Mr. Wil- to that the Underwood law had been much; all our manufactories could broad enough for all. son should tune his ear finely to the wrecking American trade, steadily, not do it in five years.

In September, 1913, our exports ex- amount of damages which the comno doubt, that had they the opportu- ceeded our imports by \$140,000,000. mittee considers the enemy "capable nity this very hour the American peo- From that month they dropped, until of paying." After that it will be ple would take away from Mr. Wit. March, 1914, found them \$10,000,000 equally interesting to read the recless than our imports. Our current ommendation as to the form and the not continue one step further his pol- balance of trade was wiped out, time in which the payment must be American exports remained below our made. Germany can only hope that imports until July, when the impend- her former colonies will be appraised Neither "Political Prisoners" Nor ing conflict began to affect the cur- liberally and that the instalments on rent of trade. The Underwood law cash payments will be stretched out had wiped out our balance of trade, over many years. The assessment and we should soon have been com- will no doubt be made carefully. No law Attorney-General Grecory demoigold; our debts for purchases, for in- It is bad business. terest on money lent to us, for divior vicious persons with regard to enemies of the United States who were expenses incurred by tourists. There brought to-justice through the en- was no excess of exports to may the The New York Telephone Com forcement of this act. They have foreign steamship freights that had to pany's explanation of the difficulties steadily against us and steadily grow- porations have carried on their busi-

The United States, under the conditions imposed by the Underwood tariff circumstances against which it is prisoners," nor are they martyrs. The law, would have been obliged to go struggling are inspired by a philosophy into the market and sell its bonds for that should be heeded by all of us. debts. As in Clevelann's time, we labor abundant, the company was able should have been forced to use the to give nearly as good saveles as it valued at \$2,085,464. should have been forced to use the to give nearly as good service as it credit of the United States to pay our wanted to; in war its shortcomings bills abroad. War saved us from that, -never as serious as some restless but the business it produced for us critics liked to represent them-were was unhealthy and of a sort no man tolerated because of the situation im-

could wish to have endure.

In this time the Democrats profited | sical struggle having ceased, compariby the disinclination of the American son is made with pre-war conditions, people to change administrations and there are impatient calls for imwhile the foreign affairs of the na- mediate restoration of all the facilition were in a difficult state. In 1914 ties and conveniences we regarded as of cement, or 1,800,000 barrels, a year. the Democrats were again successful matters of routine before 1917. at the polis; in 1916 President Wil. Of course the standards that ob-son was reelected, carrying Congress tained in peace time cannot be reson was reelected, carrying Congress tained in pence time cannot be re-with him on the platform "He kept us stored in a day, a week, a month, or out of war." But continued power in many months. It is not only the the sale of boots and shoes. Only a very taught the Democratic party nothing, armies that are demobilizing. All and in 1918, in spite of the President's industry must demobilize. All com-passionate personal appeal to the vot- merce must demobilize. And there the European and Angle Index, countries. other criminal laws, cases have arisen the Democrats from control of the we like to have them.

ally, but their application to specific cases is sometimes neglected. Utterances like this one by the telephone company will help to remind us that they were guilty, or because of un- justify themselves or their party in though the fighting is over we are still living in a state of war.

> Wolves in Stock Pedlers' Clothing. What is called "misrepresentation" in the subjoined announcement concerning the Federal Trade Commission is actually swindling in a good many cases, and if the Government tacks he should do it: six in which Democrats have held the

course has been charted in the mind

of one man, not in the Democratic

caucus, or in the committee rooms, or

try. They make their exit without

The Great Assessment.

The Peace Conference a few week

ago instructed its Committee on Rep-

First, on the amount of reparation

which the enemy countries ought to

An official despatch from Paris an-

Of course, as a matter of cash pay

ruptey, and only vesterday word came

from Sofia that Bulgaria is facing

Keep Good Natured.

ness since we went to war and its

appeal to patrons to remember the

posed by hostilities; but now, the phy

commercial isolation.

pay; second, on what they are capable

any student of American affairs.

three points:

of paying."

ment should be made.

'The Federal Trade Commission has announced officially that it will cooperate to curb widespread misrepresentation in the sale of stocks and securities, recognised as being at this time a particular menace to holders of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps." All over the country salesmen are

orging bolders of Liberty bonds and War Saving Stamps to trade them for stock in oil companies, silver mines, airplane factories and other enterprises. They belittle the income de rived from the Government securities. promise huge returns from the stocks they peddle and cite for the bedazzlement of those they have pitched on as victims the great profits made by American history when Congress has a few successful corporations. They been so weak and so ineffective as pick out inpocent men and women who it has been under the domination of probably never owned a bond before power gives relief to the whole counbest security on earth for a flamboyregret on the part of the public, and ant prospectus.

The thing for owners of Liberts without having earned the applause of bonds and War Savings Stamps to do is to hold them as long as they can. If they are forced to sell, they will get the market price from any reputable banker. They will not get it papers. The British navy is to be regive up Uncle Sam's bond for the of new contraband regulations are to be from a pedier who wants them to stock of a wildcat oil company or sil-

been told to quit office by the Commer-cial Telegraphers Union, which threatens to strike if he does not comply with its ultimatum. The Commercial nounces that an agreement has been Telegraphers have a weapon at their hand most of the citizens dissatisfied reached on the first point, and that with the Post Office are not in a post the total amount of reparation which

the vanquished ought to pay is \$120,-Secretary Ruprinto of the Depart Perhaps the figure is just. Certainly it is interesting; most items in might reasonably expect the Government, "In an unselfish spirit," to probillions are. Also, it is impossible: but it must be remembered that on abroad. The investors will not care the first point the committee was whet'er the spirit is selfish or unselfish tory and Constitution as few American instructed to say what the enemy if the protection is forthcoming.

"ought" to pay. It is in the report There is no doubt that with very few vinced that the direct primaries, far proving the blessing they thought to be, have fallen fully short of their purpose. Neverthement-such as France paid to Gerless, the Walton-Fearon bill has re-mained bottled up in committee since many after the war of 1870-\$120,its introduction early in February .- Des 000,000,000 is a dream. The combined

national wealth of Germany, Austria The timidity of some lawmakers if Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria the face of even an exploded "popuscarcely reached that figure before what amounts to a petition in bank-

Trapped as a burglar; has quart of A man with a quart of whiske financial crisis. The condition of Aus- should be prosecuted under the anti-

tria after four years of war can only | trust law as a monopolist. be imagined. Germany? Well, Ger-The Sixty-fifth Congress appropri many has some promissory notes from her impoverished allies and she has was made safe, but not the United ated about \$57,000,000,000. The world what is left of herself after years of States Treasury.

apostle of the League of Nations in signed, and were rendered much worse could be no panie—it is doubtful in Robert W. Chambers's short story

voked us as "Principles, Phillis Academy." A quakerish tinge appears in "Philadelphia Academy," and a churchly air enwraps "Bishop Hall, Esq., Andover,"

Advertisement in the London Times.

To the Large Minded: Two gentlemen, having been engreed on war work without any persenal benefit, appetf to Inc above for a few pounds to be spent solely on pleasure (much needed); not a necessity but a longed for juvery. sity but a longed for luxury.

TRADE BRIEFS.

During the year 1918 France purchased more commercial automobiles from the United States than any other country, buy-ing 3,356 cars, worth \$12,920,029; England gold to ship to Europe to pay its In time of peace, with material and came second with 2.080 cars for \$5,909.

The Reigian Government has now re-moved the restrictions upon the importation into Belgium of all commodities other than the following: Food products, to-bacco, wines, malt spirits, sait, shoes, clothing and articles of apparel, cloth, perfurnery and similar products, and coal.

A large new industrial plant, "Dalen Portlands Cementfabrik," is being built in Brevik, Norway. It covers an area of three or four acres. The factory is estimated to have a production of 300,000 tons The municipality of Copenhagen intends to use about thirty-five acres of the prop-

There is a limited market in India for ers, an appeal unprecedented in our must be a period of reconstruction in According to the New Zealand Finance of able assistance picked out by the their criminal laws, cases have arisen the Democrats from control of the we like to have them.

The first are known pretty generated to the New Zealand Finance of able assistance picked out by the do good service.

See The First are known pretty generated to the New Zealand Finance of able assistance picked out by the do good service. under the espionage act in which House and Senate and decreed that The facts are known pretty gener- the use of that department.

WILSON IN BRITISH EYES. of the Mandatory System.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SE: The following is an extract from a letter written February 3 in London by an international policy:

plice Lloyd George in laying the founda-tion of another war by introducing the mandatory system. It is impossible under any circumstances to provoke the can put a stop to the practice it at- British to think badly of América. But the other Allies will never forgive Wilor indeed his ignorance of practical facts. "Australia is to be a mandatory of the engue of Nations for New Guines. Gersend a controller to New Guinea to see the farmer gets. that the Australians are doing, and the same into the Czech countries, Dalmatis, nd so on. It is merely asking for

> a kind of mandatory following on the 'Americans may naturally be pleased oming home with a big bag of diploany European nation is in a position to ist America even if it were necessary.

supreme fleet to be prepared. That is lown under the necessity in the mean-ime of abandoning their legitimate aims the Democrats. Their expulsion from they bought Liberty bonds to help win in the Carolines and Marquesas. I assure starving and to keep wheat from being the war, and get them to trade the you that everything that Wilson is doing actually worth \$4 in the market again, soner rather than later to drag America into deadly trouble. I hope the Senate a league which drags America into every

"The sea power proposals are equally offensive if correctly stated in the newsduced to a fifth rate power and all sorts drafted. I can only say that if America has her new ships and has trained offithe smartness of the Japanese navy. Postmaster-General Bunkson has which isn't going, by the way, to be done on soft drinks! Then will be the time to assume the present dictatorial attitude

so well disciplined, is getting out of hand as it sees the day of peace—the one thing that matters—eternally pushed back while the statesmen of the world discuss futilities and Germany remakes an army ment of Commerce thinks that we of course the Huns and our own de featists and Bolsheviks rejoice to see the breakdown of diplomacy."

This gentleman has a very sincere lik ng for our nation, and knows our his President Wilson at his own valuation until his recent opportunity to study him at short range. Therefore, his opinion of the Peace Conference as a flasco at the time he wrote is unbiased and sane. HARRIET GATLORD. NEW YORK, March 3.

TELEGRAM HUNTING.

A Business Diversion Due Burleson Service,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: MAS encroach on your space to relate an experience recently gone through which illustrates what "satisfactory" service is being given the business community since the telegraph companies have been Burlesonized?

mportant telegram from the West arrived ten minutes after the office had losed and a notice was left by a mes-

"Exeter-Phillips, Andover, Mass," a discerning selection of site! The human element prevailed in the writer of "Mr. Academy Philip." while the trivial inquirer dubbed us "Flipp Academy." The suffragist seeker entitled us "Miss Phillips Academy." and a psychological analyst in entire an outrage, but then we need to forcet that the Europeans the seem to forget that the Europeans, the Asiatics and Africans have first call on everything, and after a long while, when we have delegated our powers to the care of a League of Nations, a little attention may be given to us Americans. T. A. MUENCH.

New York, March 3. HANDS OFF ALL PRICES! Matter to Be Settled by the Buyer Not the Government.

you have published recently.

declines to buy. This every good business man knows. Ferhaps the earnest repetition of the fact will eventually pene trate the cranlums of many of our publie men, who seem to think that water may be made to run up hill and the universe run by legal enactments.
CHARLES S. LITTELL.

New York, March 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not make deputy sheriffs and detectives

can be fitted for this work and assist the police? The police now have almost more than they can do. There are men in the service of the

city, such as attendants, law clerks, process servers and clerks, who could be of able assistance. These men could picked out by the police heads and could

CLARENCE DE LANCET. NEW York, March 8.

THE FARMER'S SIDE. A Defence of the High Prices of Hogs

Wheat and Corn To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: to that THE SUN criticises the Foo of hogs for February. More than a year in the closest touch with all matters of ago the farmers were urged to raise more hogs and were told they would be protected on the price. Had this not "Wilson may succeed with his accom

much higher than it now is. But you complain of war prices in time of peace. It takes a year to raise a hog; it has to be fed high priced cor for a year; these hogs were eating corn worth from \$1.50 to \$1.65 a bushel al last year, and to sell them for less than 16 cents a pound on the farm would b many is to be admitted to the League losing money—and after freight and if Nations and will claim as a member shrinkage are deducted 16 cents is all

scarce that the price would have been

mothers for months also, and his wages and those of his help, his pay for corn, his profits and freight charges all Chairman Travis H. Whitney of the come out of that \$17.50 hog price. This Public Service Commission, writing to and with all this expense, how much would you cut the price to get the price of ham reduced? There is 34 cents the view of the stand taken by Gov. Smith pound added after the market stage reached; do you not think there is the a clean slate upon which the record place to make the reduction?

thing about the 12.26 wheat price. The farmers never wanted a price fixed or a bushel, the price was put back to \$2. ecause the Japanese are not going to lie It likely would have gone to \$4. It is estimated that this cost the farmers \$800, 000,000. Again, to keep the world from from a supply and demand standp ent guaranteed the price at

> Wages have been boosted until the misnuch for labor as formerly. His farm machinery, his clothing, his coal and everything he buys are doubled in price. where they were less than \$1, and h borrows money at 7 per cent. to buy Liberty bonds. The price for husking

corn formerly was 3 cents a bushel, and

now it averages nearly 9 cents and board. alsed very little more than half a crop sive crop to raise, and for the farmer to family, he has to have at least \$1.50 for it. The prices of grain cannot com

reduced. would get immense profits in the reducthe bars to Argentine corn, and because bearish nature put out, the price of corn

Why should farmers who pay \$5 a day have to compete with corn raised by labor costing \$1 a day and on land costing \$50 an acre? Does Argentina buy which has not yet actually

our bonds or pay any of our taxes? But when the speculators, by the help responsibility upon rapid transit matters of free corn from Argentina, put the between the commission and the Board price of corn down, our farmers did not of. Estimate has seriously affected when a farmer had any surplus he sold senger boy that there was a telegram to other farmers for feed at a much addition other sections are almost ready One hundred and twenty billions is The story of Chaplain Baapy of the delivery of the telegram on the follow- the crop of 1918 has already been fed stantial results will be obtainable

said of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world: "They are in the saddle and they are going to see to it that if their present Governments do not do their will some other Governments shall, and the secret is out and the present Governments

people out my way think so and so. Now, I know perfectly well that you have not talked with all the people out To the Editor of The Sun Sir: I your way. I find that out again and operating and maintenance charges and public LECTURES TO-NIGHT. printed in THE SUN on February 25 en- prime. The people in the United States titled "Take the Government's Hands Off are not asking anybody's leave to do All Prices," and similar articles which their own thinking and are not asking The buyer makes the price of every ought to think. They are thinking for commodity; if it does not suit him he themselves, every man for himself, and

INCREASED FARES **URGED BY WHITNEY**

Commissioner Presents His Views on Transit Problems to Senator Walters.

P. S. C.'S WORK REVIEWED

Enlargement of the Engineering Force Is Necessary, He Declares:

Declaring that his views are not base on any present or future consideration Senator J. Henry Walters, president pro tem. of the Senate, declares that in in it would appear to be wise to provide could be written.

"He has professed confidence to meet the situation upon the enactment of his recommended legislation," writes Commissioner Whitney. "He asserts careful observation and thorough knowledge of the situation and promises definite re-sults."

leaders have decided to pass the Gov-ernor's bills, which would divide the work of the commission and provide a single Commissioner for regulation and \$2.26 and kept flour from being from \$15
to \$20 a barrel, instead of \$10.

I shall also speak of the price of corn.

Wages have been boosted until the Wages have been boosted until the missioner Whitney says the interests of farmer has had to pay three times as the public are of greater moment than

Question of Praise. The Commissioner outlines some of the

unpopular, reviews the work it has done in the way of construction and asserts power from now on is apt to get praise for this accomplishment. Discussing the fact that the revenues
11.25 of the transit lines seems to be insuffiWe clent to meet their needs, the commis-

sion says that there must be an increased fare, a sharing by the public of the increased burden through some method of municipal control or opera-tion or receiverships.

Commissioner Whitney calls attention

to the fact that no bills have been introduced to render the regulatory powers of the commission more effective and declares that change in the number and change and other Eastern exchanges personnel of Commissioners can have only a special or temporary purpose, if no cure is recommended for the defects terest of reducing the cost of living the that are alleged for ineffectiveness in ad- san guarantee prices be removed, and I have ministration of the existing law. "In spite of such substantial results," a great daily newspaper saying that writes Mr. Whitney of the work of the the Chicago Board of Trade so they been popular—a state of public senti-

by persons desirous of substituting pubiment and the market dope of a lated utilities and by persons impatie at constitutional protection to property was reduced 30 cents a bushel, and the with the procedure inherent therein, that Eastern speculators profited; but the is, by persons who want to substitute turning point came, and many of them a new social order for the American

"Publis sentiment has also been affected by victous political capitalizadetrmined. In addition, the division of

missioner says, two-thirds of the dual

immediate enlargement of the engineering force. Commissioner Whitney declares, a determination of certain important questions of policy and the acquisition of necessary real estate. "Increasing deficits from operation will seriously burden the city, what is to be done about them?" he asks.

With respect to regulation condition.

with respect to regulation, conditions are serious, the Commissioner tells Senator, what we are now talking about is largely spiritual. You say, 'All the people out my way think so and so,' street railroad and electric companies. The street railways are apparently in the situation where the revenues are not

return on the value of the property.

The people in the United States is are not asking anybody's leave to do their own thinking and are not asking anybody to tip them off what they ought to think. They are thinking for themselves, every man for himself, and the worst of it is, since the responsibilities to carry. The thinking about I have the most imperfect means of finding out, and yet is man, and the means of finding out, and yet is man, and the means of finding out, and yet is man, and the means of finding out, and yet is man, and the means of finding out, and yet is man, and the means of finding out, and yet is man, and the means of finding out, and yet is man, and the means of knowing what the peoples of all the nations of the earth think which are beyond the means of knowing what the peoples of all the nations of the earth think which of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has assumed that there is still one to the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own country. Per haps the knowledge he has about the thought of the people of his own the happen of action which pears much resemblance to the median her happen of action which pears much resemblance to the median her happen of action which pears much and the happen of action which pears are happen of the happen of action which pears a

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER. MINIATURE ALMANAC.

For eastern New York, partly clouds and mild to-day; to-morrow pro rain and colder; fresh southerly y rain and colder; fresh southerly winds.

For New Jersey, partly cloudy and warm to-day; to-morrow threatening, probably rain; colder; moderate southerly winds.

For northern New England, partly coludy and warmer to-day, probably followed by rain to-night or to-morrow; colder to-morrow; fresh southerly winds.

For southern New England, partly cloudy and mild to-day; to-morrow probably rain and colder, fresh southerly winds.

For western New Tork, cloudy to-day, probably followed by rain or snow and colder to-night and to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The air pressure is now high throughout the eastern States and over the upper Missouri Valley and the Pacific coast and low over an extensive belt extending from Lake Superior southwestward to the Rio Graude Valley, in which there are two storm centres, one over Lake Superior and the other over the southern Rocky Mountain region. This belt of low pressure is the dividing line between an area of abnormally warm weather that lies to the East and Southeast and embraces the great central valleys and the Eastern and Southern States and an area of abnormally low temperatures to the west of it. Temperatures were below zero Monday night in northwestern Minnesota, North Dakota and eastern Montana. During the last 34 hours there were rains along the South Alantic coast and in the Pacific States and snow over the western plateau, the northern Rocky Mountain confine and the coethern shalls. d the east Guif States. In the Atlantic ales generally fair weather Tuesday will followed by unsettled weather on educaday, with probably rains by educaday, with probably rains by educaday night in the middle Atlantic at New England States. Decidedly colder sather will oversproad the region of the eat lakes during Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and e east Guif States Wednesday. In the liantic States the weather will be warm reckey and become colder by Wednesday and become colder by Wednesday and become colder by Wednesday inght in the middle Atlantic and New



Barometer 1 P. M. . . 49 2 P. M. . . 60 3 P. M. . . 61 4 P. M. . . 63 6 P. M. . 53 6 P.M...68 83 5 P.M...68 80 9 A. M. Lowest temperature, 54, at 5:45 A. M. Average temperature, 44.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Edward Howard Griggs will talk on Democracy in International Relations, with special reference to the proposed League of Nations, Carnegie Hail, 11 A M Pekingene Club of America meeting.
Washer America Came Protective
Convention American Game Protective
Association, all day; dinner, 7 P. M.
Waidorf-Astoria.
Reception to Julian W. Mack and Dr.
Stephen S. Wise by the University Zioniat Club, Hotel Majestic, 8:15 P. M.

upon a trial by jury of a wiifth violation of a law whose sole aim was to prevent deliberate obstruction in the prosecution of the war. . were convicted required in every instance that proof be made of their wilfulness and of an evil intent to hinder this country in the conduct of the war; and the assertion that, as